

Please amend the application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

MARKED-UP VERSION OF THE AMENDED CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) Device for inosculation of a hollow organ to the skin, of the type of device comprising a transparietal tube, ends of which are attached to collars (6, 8) holding the tube, respectively, against the internal wall of the organ (intravisceral collar 8) and against the outside surface of the skin (skin collar 6), with the intravisceral collar (8) being constructed so that its shape can be changed by the practitioner to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the organ directly from the outside of the patient's body, with the following characteristics:

The transparietal tube comprises at least two parts (2, 4), each attached to a collar respectively intravisceral (8) and skin (6), the said parts (2, 4) of the tube being fitted so that they are mobile for relative changes axial in position that are not spontaneously reversible, the said distal part (4) of the tube, attached to the intravisceral collar (8), comprising means of immobilisation (10, 12, 26) that can be used from the outside towards the inside of the tube to enable the practitioner to make the said changes in

position; Such that the practitioner can adapt the length of the tube (2, 4), in both directions, according to the cumulated thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient crossed, both at the time and after the tube (2, 4) is installed on the patient, and such that the variation in the length of the tube is taken up inside the thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient that it crosses [[:]].

2. (currently amended) Device according to claim 1, where a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) can be changed by the practitioner by means of a pusher (16) that can be introduced inside the tube (2, 4), with the following characteristics:

The distal part (4) of the tube is specially designed to enable it to be gripped by the pusher (16) in order to render it immobile,

Such that the practitioner can adapt the length of transparietal tube (2, 4) using the pusher (16) at least initially when the tube (2, 4) is installed on the patient [[:]].

3. (previously presented) Device according to claim 1, with the following characteristics:

The relative mobility between the two parts (2, 4) of the transparietal tube is obtained by screwing (26), with the distal part (4) of the tube being provided with a non circular axial opening (18) that constitutes a nesting organ, in order for it to be rendered immobile in the rotational direction by the practitioner using a specific tool (16), that can be introduced inside the said axial opening (18) and that comprises at least one area of complementary cross-section.

4. (currently amended) Device according to claim 2, with the following characteristics:

The pusher (16) comprises between its two ends a non circular section designed to traverse the axial opening (18) of complementary shape in the distal part (4), in order to render the [[the]] distal part (4) immobile in the rotational direction [[:]].

5. (currently amended) Device according to claim 1, with the following characteristics:

the transpariental tube (2, 4) is "telescopic" and comprises at least

two end parts (2, 4) making up the said distal (4) and proximal (2) parts of the tube [[:]].

6. (currently amended) Device according to claim 5, with the following characteristics:

the distal (4) and proximal (2) parts of the tube are connected one to the other by screwing (26) [[:]].

7. (previously presented) Device according to claim 1, with the following characteristics:

the relative mobility between the parts (2, 4) of the tube is obtained by the parts (2, 4) sliding axially one relative to the other, with the distal part (4) of the tube being rendered immobile by means of a "bayonet" device (10, 12), with slots (10) being provided in the distal part (4) of the tube in order to allow the latter to be gripped by a specific tool (14) provided with lugs (12).

8. (currently amended) A device for inosculation of a hollow organ to the skin, comprising

a first part (2) of a transparietal tube having a first end and a second end;

a second part (4) of the transparietal tube having a first end and a second end;

a skin collar (6) attached to and holding the first end of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube against an outside surface of a skin;

[[a]] an intravisceral collar (8) attached to and holding the first end of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube against an internal wall of the hollow organ, wherein the intravisceral collar (8) is constructed such that a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is changeable by the practitioner to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the organ directly from the outside of the patient's body[[:]];

wherein the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube are fitted so that they are mobile axial for relative changes in position that are not spontaneously reversible, wherein the second part (4) of the tube is attached to the intravisceral [[coller]] collar (8);

an adjustment arrangement (10, 12, 26) that engageable from the outside towards the inside of the transparietal tube to enable a practitioner to make changes of a relative position of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such as to enable the practitioner to increase or to decrease a length of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of a fascia (1) of a patient crossed, both at a time of installation of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube and after the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube ~~[[tube]]~~ has been installed on the patient, and wherein a change in the length of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube is taken up inside the thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient crossed by the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube.

9. (currently amended) The device according to claim 8, wherein a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is changeable by the practitioner by means of a pusher (16), wherein the pusher is introduceable inside the transparietal tube, wherein the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is constructed to enable the transparietal tube to be gripped by the pusher (16) in order to render the transparietal tube immobile for allowing the practitioner to adapt the length

of the transparietal tube using the pusher (16) at least initially when the transparietal tube is installed on the patient.

10. (previously presented) The device according to claim 8, wherein a relative mobility between the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is obtained by screwing (26), wherein the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is furnished with a non circular axial opening (18) that constitutes a nesting organ, in order for the transparietal tube to be rendered immobile in a rotational direction by the practitioner using a pusher (16), which pusher (16) can be introduced inside the said axial opening (18)

and which pusher comprises at least one area of complementary cross-section.

11. (currently amended) The device according to claim 9, wherein [[:]] the pusher (16)

comprises a non circular section between two ends of the pusher (16), wherein the non-circular section is constructed to traverse an axial opening

(18) of complementary shape in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, in order to render the second part (4) of the transparietal tube immobile in a rotational direction.

12. (previously presented) The device according to claim 8, wherein the transparietal tube is "telescopic" and comprises the first part (2) and the second part (4) making up a proximal part (2) and a distal part (4) of the transparietal tube.

13. (previously presented) The device according to claim 12, wherein the distal part (4) and the proximal part (2) of the transparietal tube are connected one to the other by screwing (26).

14. (currently amended) The device according to claim 8, wherein a relative mobility between the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is obtained by the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube (4) sliding

axially one relative to the other, wherein the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is rendered immobile by means of a "bayonet" device (10, 12), and wherein slots (10) are furnished in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube in order to allow the transparietal tube to be gripped by a specific tool (14) provided with lugs (12).

15. (currently amended) A device for inosculation of a hollow organ to the skin, comprising

a first part (2) of a transparietal tube having a first end and a second end;

a second part (4) of the transparietal tube having a first end and a second end, wherein the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube are fitted to each other for allowing to induce a relative shifting in an axial direction of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such that the shifting is not spontaneously reversible;

a skin collar (6) attached to and holding the first end of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube against an outside surface of a skin;

[[a]] an intravisceral collar (8) attached to and holding the first end of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube against the internal wall of a hollow

organ, wherein the intravisceral collar (8) is constructed such that a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is elastically deformable to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the hollow organ directly from an outside of a patient's body[[:]];

a bayonet device (10, 12) having slots (10) furnished on the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, wherein the bayonet device (10, 12) is engageable from the outside towards the inside of the transparietal tube to enable a making of changes of a relative position of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such as to enable an increase or a decrease a length of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of a fascia (1) of a patient crossed, both at a time of installation of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube and after the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube has been installed on the patient, and wherein a change in the length of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube is taken up inside the thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient crossed by the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube.

16. (previously presented) The device according to claim 15, wherein the intravisceral collar (8) is shaped like an elastic bottle, wherein the shape of

the elastic bottle is changeable by means of a pusher (16), wherein the pusher is introduceable inside the transparietal tube, wherein the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is constructed to enable the transparietal tube to be gripped by the pusher (16) in order to render the transparietal tube immobile for allowing the practitioner to adapt the length of transparietal tube using the pusher (16) at least initially when the transparietal tube is installed on the patient.

17. (currently amended) The device according to claim 16 further comprising a noncircular axial opening (18) disposed in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, wherein the pusher (16) comprises a non circular section between two ends of the pusher (16), wherein the non-circular section is constructed to traverse the axial opening (18) of complementary shape in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, in order to render the second part (4) of the transparietal tube immobile in a rotational direction.

18. (currently amended) The device according to claim 15, further comprising

slots (10) furnished in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube in order to allow the transparietal tube to be gripped by a specific tool (14) provided with lugs (12),

wherein a relative mobility between the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is obtained by the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube (4) sliding axially one relative to the other, wherein the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is rendered immobile by means of the "bayonet" device (10, 12) [[,]].

19. (previously presented) The device according to claim 15, further comprising

an intermediate part (20) of the transparietal tube disposed between the first part of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube.

20. (currently amended) A device for inosculation of a hollow organ to the skin, comprising

a first part (2) of a transparietal tube having a first end and a second end;

a second part (4) of the transparietal tube having a first end and a second end, wherein the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube are fitted to each other for allowing to induce a relative shifting in an axial direction of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such that the shifting is not spontaneously reversible;

a skin collar (6) attached to and holding the first end of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube against an outside surface of a skin;

a intravisceral collar (8) attached to and holding the first end of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube against the internal wall of a hollow organ, wherein the intravisceral collar (8) is constructed such that a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is elastically deformable to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the hollow organ directly from an outside of a patient's body [[:]];

a screw connection and tapping (26) furnished on the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and on the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, wherein the screw connection (26) is engageable from the outside towards the inside of the transparietal tube to enable a making of changes of a

relative position of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such as to enable an increase or a decrease a length of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of a fascia (1) of a patient crossed, both at a time of installation of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube and after the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube has been installed on the patient, and wherein a change in the length of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube is taken up inside the thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient crossed by the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube.

21. (previously presented) The device according to claim 20, wherein a relative mobility between the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is obtained by screwing the screw connection and tapping (26), wherein the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is furnished with a non circular axial opening (18) that constitutes a nesting organ, in order for the transparietal tube to be rendered immobile in a rotational direction by the practitioner using a pusher (16), which pusher (16) can be introduced inside the said non circular axial opening (18) and which pusher comprises at least one area of complementary cross-section.

22. (currently amended) The device according to claim 20 further comprising a spontaneously closing valve (22) disposed on the first end of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;  
a movable shutter disposed on the first end of the first part (4) of the transparietal tube [[:]].

23. (currently amended) A kit for inosculation of a hollow organ to the skin, comprising  
a first part (2) of a transparietal tube having a first end and a second end;  
a second part (4) of the transparietal tube having a first end and a second end, wherein the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube are fitted to each other for allowing to induce a relative shifting in an axial direction of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such that the shifting is not spontaneously reversible;  
a skin collar (6) attached to and holding the first end of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube against an outside surface of a skin;

an intravisceral collar (8) attached to and holding the first end of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube against the internal wall of a hollow organ, wherein the intravisceral collar (8) is constructed such that a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is elastically deformable to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the hollow organ directly from an outside of a patient's body [[:]] ;

an axial opening (18) having a non circular section and disposed in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

a pusher (16) having a first end and having a second end and including a non circular section between the first end and the second end of the pusher (16), wherein the non-circular section is constructed to traverse the axial opening (18) of complementary shape in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, in order to render the second part (4) of the transparietal tube immobile in a rotational direction, wherein a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is changeable by means of the pusher (16), wherein the pusher is introduceable inside the transparietal tube, wherein the second part (4) of the transparietal tube is constructed to enable the transparietal tube to be gripped by the pusher (16) in order to render the transparietal tube immobile for allowing to

adapt the length of transparietal tube using the pusher (16) at least initially when the transparietal tube is installed on the patient;

a screw connection and tapping (26) furnished on the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and on the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, wherein the screw connection (26) is engageable from the outside towards the inside of the transparietal tube to enable a making of changes of a relative position of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such as to enable an increase or a decrease a length of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of a fascia (1) of a patient crossed, both at a time of installation of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube and after the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube has been installed on the patient, and wherein a change in the length of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube is taken up inside the thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient crossed by the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube.

24. (currently amended) A method for inosculating of a hollow organ to the skin, comprising the following steps:

furnishing a first part (2) of a transparietal tube having a first end and a second end;

furnishing a second part (4) of the transparietal tube having a first end and a second end;

fitting the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube to each other for allowing to induce a relative shifting in an axial direction of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such that the shifting is not spontaneously reversible;

attaching a skin collar (6) to and holding the first end of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube against an outside surface of a skin;

attaching an intravisceral collar (8) to and holding the first end of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube against the internal wall of a hollow organ, wherein the intravisceral collar (8) is constructed such that a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is elastically deformable to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the hollow organ directly from an outside of a patient's body [[:]] ;

installing the transparietal tube on the patient;

furnishing an axial opening (18) having a non circular section in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

furnishing a pusher (16) having a first end and having a second end;

including a non circular section between the first end and the second end of the pusher (16);

constructing the non-circular section to be able to traverse the axial opening (18) of complementary shape in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, in order to render the second part (4) of the transparietal tube immobile in a rotational direction;

introducing the pusher (16) inside the transparietal tube;

changing a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) by means of the pusher (16);

[[conctructing]] constructing the second part (4) of the transparietal tube to enable the transparietal tube to be gripped by the pusher (16);

gripping the transparietal tube with the pusher;

rendering the transparietal tube immobile for allowing to adapt the length of the transparietal tube using the pusher (16);

furnishing a screw connection and tapping (26) on the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and on the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

engaging the screw connection (26) from the outside towards the inside of the transparietal tube;

screwing the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

making [[of]] changes of a relative position of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such as to enable an increase or a decrease a length of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of a fascia (1) of a patient crossed, both at a time of installation of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube and after the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube has been installed on the patient;

taking up a change in the length of the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube inside the thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient crossed by the ~~parietal~~ transparietal tube.

25. (currently amended) The method for inosculating of a hollow organ to the skin, according to claim 24 further comprising the following steps:

furnishing the first part (2) of the transparietal tube telescopic relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

obtaining immobilization of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube by means of the pusher (16);  
pushing the intravisceral collar (8) out of shape when installing the transparietal tube on the patient [[:]] .

26. (previously presented) The method for inosculating of a hollow organ to the skin, according to claim 24 further comprising the following steps:  
furnishing a spontaneous closing valve (22) disposed on a first end of the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;  
moving a movable shutter (24) disposed at the first end of the first part of the transparietal tube;  
forming the intravisceral collar (8) as a hollow body;  
furnishing lateral openings (28) to the hollow body;  
gripping the skin collar (6) from the outside;  
immobilizing the first part (2) of the transparietal tube.

27. (new) A method for inosculating of a hollow organ to the skin, comprising the following steps:

furnishing a first part (2) of a transparietal tube;

furnishing a second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

fitting the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube to each other through a bayonet device (10, 12) for allowing to induce a relative shifting in an axial direction of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such that the shifting is not spontaneously reversible;

furnishing a pusher (16) having a first end and having a second end;

making an incision in the patient's skin for a following insertion of the device;

attaching an intravisceral collar (8) to and holding the second part (4) of the transparietal tube against the incision in the internal wall of a hollow organ, wherein a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is elastically deformable to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the hollow organ directly from an outside of a patient's body;

introducing the pusher (16) inside the transparietal tube mounted from the first part (2) and the second part (4) from the side of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube;

gripping the second part (4) of the transparietal tube with the pusher;

changing a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) by means of the pusher (16) such that the intravisceral collar (8) is able to pass through the incision to the inside of the patient's skin;

installing the transparietal tube on the patient from the outside of the patient's skin through the incision by insertion of the pusher (16) with the intravisceral collar (8) and with the transparietal tube;

penetrating of the whole intravisceral collar (8) to the inside of the patient's skin into the hollow organ;

locking the bayonet device (10, 12) by the pusher (16) to lock the transparietal tube length;

pulling the pusher (16) back to the outside of the patient's skin;

restoring an initial shape of the intravisceral collar (8) inside the patient's skin such that the intravisceral collar (8) fixes a position of the transparietal tube from inside the patient's skin;

rendering the transparietal tube immobile for allowing to adapt the length of the transparietal tube using the pusher (16);

immobilizing the first part (2) of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of a fascia (1) of a patient crossed;

attaching a skin collar (6) to and holding the first part (2) of the transparietal tube against an outside surface of a skin;

gripping the skin collar (6) from the outside;

making of changes of a relative position of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube after the unlocking of the bayonet device with a pusher (16) such as to enable an increase or a decrease a length of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of the fascia (1) of a patient crossed, both at a time of installation of the parietal tube and after the transparietal tube has been installed on the patient;

removing of the device by insertion of the pusher (16) to the intravisceral collar (8), unlocking of the bayonet device with a pusher (16), changing a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) by means of the pusher (16) such that the intravisceral collar (8) is able to pass through the incision from the inside of the patient's skin;

making the transparietal tube mobile in axial direction; pulling the pusher (16) with the skin collar (6) and with the intravisceral collar (8) and with the transparietal tube outside of the patient.

28. (new) A method for inosculating of a hollow organ to the skin, comprising the following steps:

furnishing a first part (2) of a transparietal tube;

furnishing a second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

fitting the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and the second part (4) of the transparietal tube to each other for allowing to induce a relative shifting in an axial direction of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such that the shifting is not spontaneously reversible;

furnishing an axial opening (18) having a non circular section in the second part (4) of the transparietal tube, in order to render the second part (4) of the transparietal tube immobile in a rotational direction;

furnishing a specific tool (16) comprising a first end, a second end and at least one area of complementary cross-section to the non circular section of the axial opening (18);

including a non circular section of the axial opening (18) between the first end and the second end of the pusher (16);

furnishing a screw connection and tapping (26) on the first part (2) of the transparietal tube and on the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

engaging the screw connection (26) from the outside towards the inside of the transparietal tube;

screwing the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

making an incision in the patient's skin for the following insertion of the device;

attaching an intravisceral collar (8) to and holding the second part (4) of the transparietal tube against the incision in the internal wall of a hollow organ, wherein a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) is elastically deformable to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the hollow organ directly from an outside of a patient's body;

introducing the tool (16) inside the transparietal tube mounted from the first part (2) and the second part (4) from the side of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube;

gripping the second part (4) of the transparietal tube with the tool (16);

changing a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) by means of the tool (16) such that the intravisceral collar (8) is able to pass through the incision to the inside of the patient's skin;

installing the transparietal tube on the patient from the outside of the patient's skin through the incision by insertion of the tool (16) with the intravisceral collar (8) and with the transparietal tube;

penetrating of the whole intravisceral collar (8) to the inside of the patient's skin into the hollow organ;

pulling the tool (16) back to the outside of the patient's skin, wherein the transparietal tube length is fixed by the screw connection (26) threads friction;

restoring initial shape of the intravisceral collar (8) inside the patient's skin such that the intravisceral collar (8) fix the transparietal tube from inside the patient's skin;

rendering the transparietal tube immobile for allowing to adapt the length of the transparietal tube using the tool (16);

immobilizing the first part (2) of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of a fascia (1) of a patient crossed;

attaching a skin collar (6) to and holding the first part (2) of the transparietal tube against an outside surface of a skin;

gripping the skin collar (6) from the outside;

making of changes of a relative position of the first part (2) of the transparietal tube relative to the second part (4) of the transparietal tube such as to enable an increase or a decrease a length of the transparietal tube according to a cumulated thickness of the fascia (1) of a patient crossed, both at a time of installation of the parietal tube and after the transparietal tube has been installed on the patient;

removing of the device by insertion of the tool (16) to the intravisceral collar (8), changing a shape of the intravisceral collar (8) by means of the tool (16) such that the intravisceral collar (8) is able to pass through the incision from the inside of the patient's skin; making the transparietal tube mobile in axial direction; pulling the tool (16) with the skin collar (6) and with the intravisceral collar (8) and with the transparietal tube outside of the patient.

29. (new) The method for inosculating of a hollow organ to the skin, according to claim 27 further comprising the following steps:

furnishing a spontaneous closing valve (22) disposed on the second part (4) of the transparietal tube;

moving a movable shutter (24) disposed at the first part (2) of the transparietal tube;

forming the intravisceral collar (8) as a hollow body;  
furnishing lateral openings (28) to the hollow body;  
gripping the skin collar (6) from the outside;  
immobilizing the first part (2) of the transparietal tube.